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CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Mr. F. L. Murray and His Apiary.

I began bee-keeping in the spring of 1892, with four colonies in 8-frame Langstroth portico hives. I was working for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as a telegraph operator and station agent the fall of 1891. A Mr. Reed (from whom I bought the bees) got me interested in the subject, and I agreed to buy four colonies from him in the spring, and work up. So in the spring of 1892 I quit the railroad and went home to learn the art and mysteries of bee-keeping.

I increased the four colonies to 12, and had 200 pounds of nice honey in pound sections for my experience that season. I have been working with the bees more or less ever since.

In the spring of 1892 I also began raising fancy poultry, and find it works very nicely with bee-keeping, for I do not agree with Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, who says, "Carry all the eggs in one basket, and carry them so carefully they will not break." I would prefer to have mine in more than one, so if one basket gets tipped over I will still have some left, for the best of us is likely to get tripped up some time.

I have now 160 colonies in two yards. My sister (Mrs. White) and son Lynn, aged 13, are also greatly interested in bee-keeping, and give me what help is needed, for, like "Rambler," I am living in single blessedness.

The illustration herewith shows part of my home yard, which is run for comb honey; the out-yard is run for extracted honey. I use the 8-frame dovetailed hive in both yards. In the out-yard I use three hive-bodies, with a queen-excluder between the second and third bodies, and do all my extracting from the third story. With this method I do not have any swarming to speak of, and do not visit the out-yard except to extract, or do any other necessary work with bees.

The home yard is wintered in a cellar, built expressly for the bees in the yard, which winters them as nearly perfect as they can be wintered in a cellar. The out-yard is wintered in clamps 16 feet long, each holding 10 colonies packed in chaff, which is my favorite way of wintering and springing bees. The cov-

ering is not taken off until settled warm weather has come, and they get the spring protection needed this far north that the ones in the cellar do not get, and those colonies wintered out-of-doors packed in chaff are always in better condition than those wintered in the cellar with no spring protection after putting them out.

Of course, there are two serious drawbacks to wintering out-of-doors, and they are the labor involved in packing them, and the extra brood consumed to keep up sufficient heat.

I lost quite a number of colonies in the out-yard last spring by unavoidable neglect. About the time in spring when we had our first warm days, and the entrances should have been cleaned out, and colonies looked after, my father died, and it was impossible to get away to attend to them, so what I lost smothered by not having proper ventilation. I have always had my share of the honey crop in this section of the State (when there was any honey to get). The crop thruout the State, as nearly as I can learn, is a light one this season.

As a rule, when a person gets the bee-fever how enthusiastic he gets over it, if he has a love for Nature, for in becoming a practical bee-keeper, and studying the busy insects he is interested in, and the flora of the country, it puts a person more in touch with Nature and the mysteries that surround us in our daily work than any other pursuit I know of; for bee-keeping is noble, and is a higher inspiration than any other branch of agriculture.

With our present methods of handling bees, and our facilities for shipping the honey crop (when we get one), it is a round of pleasure from taking the bees out in the spring to putting them away in the fall. I always feel grateful to the veteran bee-keepers for the services rendered the present generation, for there is no other industry



Mr. F. L. Murray's Home Apiary—Showing Wintering-Cave, Bee-Tent, Swarm-Catcher, etc.

that is represented by as intelligent a class of men and women who are so liberal with their practical ideas and experiments, for, as a rule, there is no improved implement or method of conducting an apiary but is given to the bee-keeping world as freely as water—it is not hidden under a "half bushel" to make money out of, as most other pursuits are conducted. Long live the big-hearted, whole-souled bee-keepers; they are a class of people we should all be proud to belong to.

F. L. MURRAY.
La Fayette Co., Wis.



Crooked Section-Combs—Difference in Colonies.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

QUES.—I am trying to produce section honey without using separators, and have some bulged or crooked combs. Some time ago I read the following in a paper: "In the fall, after extracting the honey from the partly-filled sections, and recasing the sections of empty comb, no separators being used, the combs are not always perfect in the sections. When we find one side a little fuller than the other, we put the two full sides together, and the hollowing sides together. No matter if the full sides of the combs should touch each other, when the bees begin operations the following season they will cut right thru, building out the other sides equally, and the occasional crooked ones are thus made straight." Is this right? I have it copied into my diary.

ANS.—The very admission of both yourself and the writer quoted, should convince you that the only way to produce section honey, in the most marketable shape, is to use separators. When a person admits that occasionally he has crooked combs by the non-use of separators, I always read between the lines that those occasional crooked combs can be multiplied by ten and not be far out of the way. And then those occasional crooked combs condemn the use of any system which gives an occasional faulty thing, when there is a system equally good in every way that does not give a single faulty section along the line of crooked combs. But, to the question:

I wonder if the writer had ever practiced the plan given, and, if so, how it could be that his experience was so much different than mine had been when trying the same plan. In every case where I ever put two combs in sections, or brood-combs even, so that they touched each other, I have found that the bees always left little bridges of comb from one comb to another, so that, when the combs were pulled apart, the cappings of one or both combs were broken, thus setting the honey to running and making the sections in anything but the best marketable shape, unless put back on the hives for the bees to recap the cells. And this is not satisfactory, for in so doing the bees nearly always remove the honey out of these damaged cells, so that the whole process requires nearly half as long as it does to fill a section from the start. This causes a great waste of time to the colony, for they are thus kept fussing over a bad job instead of doing new work.

My plan has been to place any crooked combs I may chance to have—brood-combs or otherwise—at the top of a warm room, on a piece of canvas, until thoroly warmed thru, when the combs can be bent and straightened to the perfect satisfaction of the operator. In this way I have a perfect thing of it; and as the work is performed in the winter it is much more cheaply done than in having the bees make a "botch job" of it in the summer.

DIFFERENCE IN COLONIES AS TO SURPLUS.

QUES.—I have noticed for some years back, that, of many colonies in the spring, which were exactly alike, as nearly as I could discover, some colonies would give an excellent surplus, while others would give very little or none at all. Why is this? Can you tell us in the American Bee Journal?

ANS.—Here is a question that used to bother me greatly, for I was formerly troubled in the same way; but of late years I have succeeded in making the most of my colonies which were worked for honey, produce nearly like results; that is, if one colony contains 40,000 bees and produces 100 pounds of honey, I obtain about that amount from every colony containing a like number of bees; while one having 20,000 bees gives a yield of about 45 pounds, for a small colony will not give quite as large a yield in proportion to its numbers as a large one. After carefully studying on the matter I found that colonies I pronounced "exactly alike" on May 15 would not be so at the time the honey harvest

was at its best. The trouble was I did not have a thorough knowledge regarding the working force of my bees at all times, nor of the interior of the hive.

For instance, the colony which I called the best on May 15 might become the poorest by July 10, at which time the honey harvest arrived. This might be owing to two causes, one of which would be the failing of their queen, and the other that the colony would reach its maximum of strength some time previous to the harvest—either of which is sure to lessen the yield.

I have often noticed that a colony which winters extremely well, and goes to breeding rapidly in early spring, is generally sure to produce less honey than the colony that begins to breed rapidly from 40 to 50 days previous to the honey harvest. The reason seems to be, that the queen in such a colony breeds rapidly very early, ceases her prolificness to a very great extent by June 5 to 10, thus allowing the bees to put the first honey coming in into the brood-combs, rather than forcing it into the sections, as does the queen which arrives at her maximum egg-laying at this time. If this is not the case, the colony becomes demoralized by becoming too strong at this time, and so goes to loafing around, or, what is worse still, contracts the swarming-mania—either of which is against a large yield of section honey. If the bees become over-anxious to swarm, or the queen ceases to be prolific, so that the bees get the start of her and store honey to any great extent in the brood-chamber during the first of the honey harvest, that colony will not do nearly as well as will one which does nothing of the kind.

The remedy is to keep the queen on only a few combs early in the season, or take away a part of her brood to strengthen weaker colonies till the right time has come, when her extra powers will rear bees that will come at just the right time; then coax her to do her level best, and you will succeed. At this time give all the combs the hive will contain, and let her spread herself to her greatest capacity, then the colony will reach its strongest point just when the harvest is on, and thus bend every energy at storing in the sections rather than crowding the queen, or loafing around.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



A Skillful Canadian Bee-Keeper's System Reviewed.

BEE-KEEPING, as an industry, or even as an adjunct to farming or other occupation, is not as general in a country so favorable to it as ours as its advantages would seem to warrant. True, it is an occupation for persons of leisure, but on a farm where the family comprises several members, a few colonies would be found to give very little trouble, and furnish an article of food which would be not only a relish but a healthful daily adjunct to diet.

Going further, we may state from experience that after the habits of the bees are commenced to be understood, and therefore the methods of manipulating them mastered, they become a source of real interest and pleasure, and if gone into on an extended and thoro scale, a means of considerable revenue. If one has the qualifications of being cautious, observing, and prompt, bee-keeping can be engaged in without fear of failure, and to persons who swell up and become seriously affected with the stings, it may be some comfort to know that after a few stings the system becomes inoculated against the effects of the poison, when a prod from an angry bee becomes of little more account than a mere mosquito-bite.

The management of an apiary is not a difficult matter, and needs very little outlay to commence with. One handy with tools can make the hives and nearly all their attachments. True, no matter how full instructions are received, or how many bee-books are read, many points will have to be picked up by experience and observation, so that to succeed in getting the most from the colonies, observation, perception and invention play an important part. These and many other necessary qualifications have assisted the very successful apiarist and proprietor of "Evergreen Farm" and bee-yard, Mr. S. T. Pettit, of Elgin County, who now, at the end of 25 years of studious experience, is looked upon by the more advanced bee-keepers of Canada and the United States as one of the first authorities of apiculture.

On July 20 we spent most of the day with Mr. Pettit, who, with his son, was busy taking off the last of this season's extracting. This will be finished in a few days, when

the fine harvest of fat-comb sections will be removed. By observation and conversation we gathered many important features of Mr. Pettit's system, which we will endeavor to give to our readers.

COMB HONEY THE SPECIALTY.

Mr. Pettit, like many advanced bee-keepers, makes a specialty of comb-honey production. The proportion taken is largely governed by the extent of the swarming, as new swarms are better suited to comb-honey production than those that have come out from winter quarters. This year (1898) swarming has been under the average, and, as a result, Mr. Pettit has only about one-third of his hives supplied with comb-section supers. The spring is usually commenced with 75 to 80 colonies, which come out in vigorous condition from the cellar.

The hives used are of Mr. Pettit's own invention, having brood-frames 9 inches deep and 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and extracting-combs 14 inches deep, and of the same length as the brood-frames. The hives are built to hold 12 frames. When the bees are first brought out in spring they are confined to the brood-chamber until maple blossom commences. Shallow supers are then put on, and the brood is spread in the brood-chamber by placing the center frames, which contain most brood, on the outside and exchanging for them the outside frames, which contain more or less honey. This is uncapt, so that the bees can readily remove it to the super, leaving room for the queen to lay in these combs when emptied. This exchanged position of frames is only safe when the bees are sufficiently numerous and strong to keep the outside frames of brood warm. When clover honey-flow commences, the strongest colonies are given comb-supers in place of the shallow supers first put on, but the others are given extracting-supers 14 inches deep. Usually two comb-honey supers, each holding 36 sections, are put on, but when the strength of the colonies and copiousness of honey-flow will warrant it, three supers, or 108 sections, are put on. Sometimes the third super is added after the others have become filled, or nearly so. At the time of our visit nearly half of the comb-honey-producing colonies had three supers, which in most cases contained about 14 ounces of beautiful, well-capt honey per section.

EXTRACTING HONEY.

Mr. Pettit has his own method of taking off extracted honey. As soon as the frames become filled the first time in the season, the six fullest frames are selected out of each hive, and the remaining six are shoved to one side, and empty frames placed in the empty half of the super. The date and side removed are written on the back of the hive, and as soon as full and capt the other side is extracted. By this means the bees are not delayed for a moment, and the work of extracting is facilitated. This is the means adopted till the last extraction (which was in operation at the time of our visit), when all the combs are exchanged for empties. It is remarkable the amount of honey these bees are made to produce, viz.: from 150 to 160 pounds per colony of extracted honey.

Mr. Pettit has an ingenious and simple method of removing the full combs. When it is desired to remove six frames, as is the custom early in the season, the hive-cloth is stripped off just the width of the six frames, a few puffs of smoke sends the bees down, when the frames are quickly lifted out and the empty ones placed in before the bees have commenced to return. The cloth and cushion are replaced with very little disturbance to the bees. As the full combs are lifted out they are each given a shake before the hive, and then stood up at the back of the hive till the cover is put on and they are ready to be taken to the extracting-room. The few remaining bees, which by this time feel lost and lonesome, are swept off with a feather, and all is over in a very little more than a minute, with no commotion, no stinging, and no chance for robbing. The extracting is done by a large extractor, which handles four frames at once.

The empty frames last put on continue to receive a little honey thruout the remainder of the season till brood-rearing has ceased, about the middle of September, when the supers are all removed. This is done thruout the whole yard as nearly as possible at the same time. Each super is left uncovered and placed on the ground a few feet in front of the hive from which it was taken, and which is now covered with cloth-cushion and hive-cover. This sets the entire working population in active service, carrying the honey into the brood-chambers for winter stores.

True, a big commotion is set up, but practically each swarm is attending to its own case, and no evil results from robbing or any other cause. About the end of September

the hives are examined to see what stores are needed, and feeding is proceeded with as it is deemed necessary. The food given consists of four-fifths granulated sugar and one-fifth honey. It is calculated to allow each colony 30 pounds of stores for the winter months.

SOME NICE POINTS IN MR. PETTIT'S SYSTEM.

Bee-keepers know generally how difficult it is to have the outside, either comb or extracting, frames as well filled as those in the center of the super. Mr. Pettit has quite overcome this difficulty by allowing the entrance to extend clear across the hive, and by raising the front an inch and a quarter above the bottom or floor, by a wedge on either side of the entrance. This allows the bees to enter the hive the full width, and compels them to walk up the sides or back of the hive, so that they always fill the outside frames first instead of last, as is the case with the narrow entrance.

Another means to this end with comb sections is to create a bee-space between the outside comb sections and the walls by inserting a perforated divider held out from the wall by tiny blocks of wood a bee-space wide. This allows the bees to pass up and down freely, which they do the same as between the sections, and holds more bees at the outside of the sections.

Another advantage afforded by the wide and deep entrance is the ventilation and comfort afforded the bees, especially in hot weather. Undue swarming is thus prevented. The extracted-honey hives are ventilated at the top and at the back, but no top ventilation is given the comb-honey hives, except for a few days after a new swarm is hived, when it is necessary to afford them comfort in order to commence their working at an early date. This is usually permanently closed up on a cool evening when all have settled down.

Another practice with a newly-hived swarm is to substitute two frames on either side of the brood-chamber for dummies, so as to contract the brood-chamber and get the bees working in the sections above. Late in the season six dummies, or three on either side, are inserted, but it requires the judgment of an experienced bee-master to manipulate these nice points.

Regarding the capture of swarms, Mr. Pettit always keeps his queens clipt, so that they are not able to take flight with the swarm, but commonly fall on the ground in front of the hive. She is picked up and placed in a cage, which is placed in the entrance of a new hive, which takes the place of the old one, which is moved about two feet back and left there about six days. As soon as the issuing swarm find their queen is not with them, they return to the old stand, but new hive, find their queen, and at once proceed to occupy the hive.

Some of these ingenious methods may be used in general practice, but not a few of the most valued of them originated with Mr. Pettit, who delights in giving to the bee-keeping world the benefits of his experience and invention.—Farmer's Advocate.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Report of the Proceedings of the 30th Annual Convention of the United States Bee-keepers' Association, Held at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 6 and 7, 1899.

BY DR. A. E. MASON, SEC.

The 30th annual meeting of the United States Bee-keepers' Association was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, by the President, E. Whitcomb, of Nebraska.

Mr. Haenle, of Philadelphia, sang a solo, and prayer was offered by Rev. E. T. Abbott, of Missouri, after which Mr. John L. Kugler read the following paper:

The Fall Honey Crop of Philadelphia.

The subject assigned to me by your secretary, is the fall honey crop of Philadelphia. I sought to have this changed to the fall honey crop of southern Philadelphia, as the flow which they wish me to tell you about is confined to points

below the thickly built portion of the city, and along the banks of the Delaware River. It extends on both sides of the same in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, until the Bay is reached, and, possibly, further south. The northern part of Philadelphia has none of this flow. They denied me this change of title, but as I know more about the honey crop of southern Philadelphia, I will confine most of my remarks to that portion.

Our fall honey is very fine in flavor, bright amber in hue, quite dense, and finds ready sale. It is nearly all extracted, only a little comb honey—very little indeed—being produced, and the bee-keeper soon abandons the use of sections. This honey comes from the meadows and reclaimed ground along the Delaware River.

As to what flowers the larger part of our crop comes from, we do not agree. We think it is mostly from the heart's-ease (commonly called smart-weed), fall asters, golden-rod, wild cosmos or life-root, queen of meadows, iron-weed, etc.

We find that our largest crops come when we have a dry fall preceded by a considerable amount of rain in the spring and summer months.

We then have clear days for the bees, and the rising tides keep the plants in perfect bloom. The rain in the spring and summer helps the growth of the plants on the high ground, and when these conditions are combined, our crops are measured by the quantities of comb we have on hand, to give them for the storing of the honey.

When I first joined the Philadelphia Bee-Keepers' Association, and told them about our fall flow, I was treated very kindly by them, yet distinctly given to understand that they thought I had been drawing very largely upon my imagination. This was the universal opinion of its members, so that it took me two years to get them to hold one of their bee-meetings at my apiary, and then only a few members attended. It was only last June that we succeeded in getting our president, Dr. Townsend, at a meeting in our neighborhood, but I will say that after coming, and seeing for themselves, they have made ample amends for their want of faith in my statements about our fall flow, and hence this paper.

We are compelled, like other bee-keepers, to prepare in advance for our crops, as Mr. Hutchinson says, "The successful bee-keeper gets his colonies in shape the preceding year," only we are not troubled with swarming and its attendant evils.

Our spring flow is very small, sometimes not enough to keep the colonies during hot weather, and when we have a spring crop it is so dark as to be almost valueless, being composed largely of honey from the poplar.

I have kept bees for 14 years, and in that time I have known only one season when we were troubled with swarming. As a rule—and a fairly safe one with us—a colony in a two-story Simplicity hive will not swarm. I do not wish you to get a false impression from this statement, and think that it is due to small colonies, as we find that such do not pay; but it is rather due to a lack of surplus in May and June.

Our fall crop commences about the middle of August, and extends up to heavy frost, altho the surplus is all in by the last of September. Yet I have known the bees to bring in honey as late as November, but in small quantities, probably from plants protected from frost by the river.

During the fall flow we are unable to get the bees to build comb in supers or frames above the brood-chamber, on account of the cool nights; this is the reason we all run for extracted honey. We generally try to keep the bees building comb in May and June, storing the frames that are not in use in the second, third and even fourth stories. This keeps them free from moth, and allows them air-space during the intense heat of summer. When I find a crop of poplar honey comes in our apiary, I endeavor to get the bees to convert this into new combs. In my neighborhood, in a circuit of two miles, we can count about 350 colonies, but I do not think that half of them produce fall surplus, simply from the want of proper management.

Along the banks of our river are vast meadows, mostly reclaimed on the Pennsylvania side with dykes, etc., and it is here our bees find pasture, and I think there is many a river in the States where like pasturage may be found that is now visited by very few bees.

I have secured a few samples of flowers from our meadows, some of which we do not know the names, and I think a few are of foreign origin. Every year a large number of vessels arrive in the port of Philadelphia from all parts of the world. Quite a number of the flower-seeds come in ballast, some of which is dumped in the river on the way up,

and we think the seeds are brought to our shores in this manner.

I increase my colonies mainly, or, I might say entirely, by dividing them—that is, by taking three or four frames of brood and giving them either a queen-cell or a young queen, so they can bring in honey to winter on. I find it advantageous to keep two points in view—strong colonies and plenty of combs, providing they are free from moth; and when these things have been accomplished, I am almost sure of a crop.

One of my neighbors, a Mr. Ludwig, has an apiary of over 100 colonies, and last year he produced 350 gallons of extracted honey.

I am informed that our brother bee-keepers in points north of Philadelphia are feeding their colonies, when we are having one of our large yields, and this before the asters on high grounds are in bloom. J. L. KUGLER.

On motion of W. A. Selser (Pa.) it was voted that no person be allowed to speak more than five minutes on any subject under discussion.

W. A. Selser—We are all favored in one thing, that is, the tide that feeds the rootlets and never fails because the tide never fails, so that those who live south of Philadelphia never fail to get a good flow of honey.

A. L. Boyden (Ohio)—Very often we get samples of flowers. I presume our friends can do the same.

Some samples of honey-producing flowers were exhibited by Prof. Keebler, among which were—

Eupatorium purpureum (reddish in color)—Joe-Pye or trumpet-weed, gravel-root, fall or purple boneset, kidney-root, queen of the meadow.

Eupatorium perfoliatum—boneset, common thoroughwort, Indian sage.

Collinsonia Canadensis—horse-balm, rich-weed, stone-root.

Bidens trichosperma—gall fickleseed, sunflower.

Vernonia noveboracensis—New York iron-weed, flat-tops.

Sonchus oleraceus—annual sow-thistle, hare's-lettuce, hare-thistle, milkweed, milky gassel, swiney.

Prof. Keebler said of course they all belong practically to the composite family.

Rev. E. T. Abbott—I am an amateur botanist. We have a wild flower in the West, but I have never been able to name it.

Prof. Keebler—Some express doubts about the name of this flower, but if I come here to-morrow I will look up the name for you.

After a song came the following paper by Mr. Fred L. Craycraft, of Cuba, entitled,

Possibilities and Difficulties of Bee-Keeping in Cuba and Porto Rico, and the Effect of Our New Relations With these Islands on Our Honey Markets.

The recent struggle of the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke, and which finally culminated thru the intervention of the United States, is still fresh in the memories of all, and on account of the close commercial relations which exist between these countries, and the possible annexation of this island, thus adding another star to our national ensign, has caused people to observe with interest signs of renewing commercial, agricultural and industrial activity, which will in time cause a profound impression on the American people, benefiting many by opening up new markets for American products, while at the same time others will seriously feel the competition caused by the introduction of products from these countries into our own markets.

This question is one of particular interest to the American honey-producer, since heretofore the production of honey in this country has been largely in excess of home consumption, and we know that exportations of honey and wax from the island have been very large, altho the almost absolute lack of reliable statistics upon which to base any calculations as to the future exportations of this article make it a very difficult matter to form any approximate estimate of the importance it will bear on our honey markets in the future.

The honey and wax production of Cuba before the war, which commenced in 1895, was very important in all districts of the island, especially in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. According to the statistics of exportation of Cuba, published by the minister of insular affairs of Spain: during 1894 2,433,969 milograms

(5,354,000 pounds) were exported from Cuba. Of this amount 4,300,000 pounds were shipped to the United States, but almost all was shipped in transit to European markets, only a very small percentage entering the American markets.

According to the same authority only 1,404,845 kilograms (3,090,000 pounds) were exported in 1895. This large falling off in exports is easily explained by the fact that in February of 1895 the revolution commenced in the eastern provinces, and the writer's own practical experience with an apiary of 300 colonies demonstrated that the honey-yield was considerably under the average—caused by the cool northeast winds which prevailed during the height of the campanilla bloom.

With a very few exceptions this must be considered a natural and spontaneous production, as the bees receive very little care, the only physical exercise required being to put the swarms into empty boxes, and place a palmetto leaf on top weighted down with a stone. The mental exertion required in studying up better methods for their management was considered entirely superfluous.

The native creole or box-hive consists of a box about 4 feet long and from 8 to 12 inches square inside, and open at one end. Where lumber is scarce, hollow logs are sawed off and used in the same way. The hives are placed in an almost horizontal position, only being inclined enough to keep the water from running in at the entrance or open end.

The old adage, "There's nothing new under the sun," is strikingly proven in this case, for here it is that reversing is carried to perfection. When a swarm is placed in one of these long boxes, the bees take up their abode in the spot most suited to their fancy, generally near the middle, leaving a vacant space at each end. As the honey-flow commences the bees naturally build comb and store the honey in the closed end where it is better protected from outsiders. The first extracting takes place during the latter part of December, when the board is knocked off the rear end, and the honey cut and pulled out with long hooks. After this operation, the hives can be turned around and the other end closed up, the extraction of the other end taking place during the latter part of January. Two, and sometimes three, extractions are made during the season, besides a "limpieza," or cleaning up, given the bees in August or September, when some honey and considerable wax is taken from them, thus reducing the opportunity for the moth-worm to get a hold on them.

It can be seen that altho the honey-flow is very bountiful, only a limited amount of honey is obtained on account of the bees not having any place to store it.

Taking into consideration the waste consequent upon such a crude system in manipulation, I think an average of three gallons of honey per hive to be a conservative estimate, and if we can place any reliance on the statistics of honey exported during the economical year of 1894, it will be seen that it took nearly 160,000 colonies to produce this amount.

It is difficult to form anything but conjectures regarding the importance and value of apiculture in Cuba, as the wave of fire and death which swept across this beautiful island has almost totally exterminated not only the bees, but also their owners. The following instances are given as examples: From the mayor of the town of Jaruco, 25 miles east of Havana: "I calculate that 98 percent of the bees in this district have been destroyed since the beginning of the war. There are now only four apiaries consisting of 250 colonies. Colonies in creole or box-hives yield about four gallons each, and those in American hives, 16 gallons each." It will be remembered that this is the place where the Casanova apiary was located, and which was so ably managed by our late friend, Mr. Osburn, and from which Mr. Somerford got the banner honey crop of Cuba. Thanks to the purifying effects of fire, the foul brood which wrought such havoc in that apiary has been eradicated.

From the town of Candelaria, in the province of Pinar del Rio: "Before the war there were five apiaries of over 700 colonies each in this district, besides many others of less number. There are now only a few scattering colonies which were saved within the town."

From Amarillas, a town on the south coast of Matanzas Province: "Before the war there were 10,000 colonies in this district; now only 90."

From the foregoing it can be seen that at least 90 percent of all the bees on the island have disappeared.

Since the first of January, 1899, to July 1, over 600,000 pounds of honey have been exported from Havana; of this

amount over 500,000 pounds have been shipped direct to France by the firm of Bridat, Mont Ros & Co., who, on account of their dealings and liberal prices, have succeeded in handling almost the entire crop of honey, thus breaking up a clique of dealers who formerly put their own prices on the article and crowded out legitimate competition. During the two preceding years the same firm exported over 1,500,000 pounds of honey, and large quantities of wax.

There are now in the province of Havana nine modern apiaries containing about 1,700 colonies, and others are being started in different parts of the island. The country around Nuevitas, in the province of Puerto Principe, has the name of being the finest part of the island for bees, as large quantities of honey and wax are brought from there in coasting-vessels. From what the writer has seen of the island, there is very little territory where bees do not do well, unless it is where there are a great many sugar-mills, and the surrounding country is all taken up with sugarcane, and unless the place is overstocked with bees the writer thinks there are few places where 10 gallons per colony cannot be obtained.

The price in Havana markets ranges from 40 to 50 cents per gallon, net, the buyer paying the cost of package. The crop is all handled in hogsheads of from 100 to 105 gallons each. In any good location 300 colonies can be kept without overstocking, and with the exception of during the extracting season, from Dec. 1 to March, one man can care for two such apiaries, provided they are of easy access.

There are also difficulties to be taken into consideration, but, as all bee-keepers know, many of them can be overcome by the judicious use of that one quality—vigilance. One of the main things necessary is to keep the colonies all supplied with young and vigorous queens, thereby freeing them from the ravages of the moth, so much feared in tropical countries.

As there is no time during the 365 days of the year (except when it rains) when the bees cannot get out and find something to carry in, they can be increased very rapidly. During the rainy season, especially the latter part of September and October, when we are sometimes visited by storms and rain which last several days, it is necessary to watch the bees closely, and sometimes feed the weaker colonies, for the high winds bruise and toss about the nectar-yielding plants so much that there is a scarcity of flowers, and those which are short of provisions are liable to succumb before Nature gets back to her usual conditions.

When the rainy season closes in November, the flowers begin to give a variety of color to the luxuriant vegetation, and from then until March there is nothing to do but to take out honey, as the bees store it so fast that the queens are kept restricted to the lower story. In March and April some honey is also extracted, but the queens begin extending their domains, and swarming commences, altho the swarming-fever does not get so bad here as it does in the northern climes.

Last, but not least (altho they are very small), is the ant problem, which is one of the most important to the Cuban bee-keeper, especially during the rainy season, for they take refuge by thousands under and in the hives, and often cause weak colonies to abscond.

Another important matter to take into consideration here is the cost of living, which is at least 50 percent more than in the United States. With the exception of sugar and tobacco (the staple articles of export) almost everything is imported; not that the country cannot produce everything needed, but on account of the total destruction of rural wealth and the depopulation of the country, there is nothing planted, and what were once productive farms are now abandoned to weeds and grass. This, of course, is only a temporary condition which will disappear when the tide of immigration turns this way.

On Aug. 10, 1899, bee-hives were placed on the free list of importations, and altho the duty on them was not excessive, this will doubtless give an impetus to the industry. But even if Cuba does take the lead as a honey-producer, as long as the duty of 20 cents per gallon remains on extracted honey it will not enter American markets, for while Europe can pay even 40 cents per gallon, net, in Havana, Cuban dealers cannot pay 20 cents per gallon duty, freight and cost of package, and compete with American honey at 60 and 65 cents per gallon.

So far there has been very little comb honey produced here except for the home market in Havana, which is very insignificant, as Cubans are not great honey-eaters.

Campanilla honey is as white and equal in flavor to any in the world; and when comb honey is put in nice

shape by specialists it will undoubtedly win for itself a name and place in the American markets equal to the finest of white clover or basswood honey.

FRED L. CRAVCRAFT.

W. A. Selser—The writer of this paper has made a statement that I cannot agree with. He says as long as there is a duty of 20 cents per gallon on Cuban honey there would not be enough honey brought in to hurt our market. This is incorrect. Cuban honey, when baked in a cake, will hold moisture longer than American honey. I believe in calling things by their right name. When the war with Spain first broke out I was afraid that Cuban honey would come in faster, and I here say that I consider our new possessions a curse, and I could substantiate what I say. Now, these are facts we have to face. How we are to solve these problems I do not know. Another thing the writer says is, that we might place Cuban honey in two classes. Cuban honey will never be used extensively in this country on the table, because it is so dirty. It is packed in, chucked in, dirt and all, but when it comes in a cake we don't see the dirt. Now, I believe we might find a new market among people who do not use honey.

Mr. Abbott—Permit me to offer one suggestion. The honey that Mr. Selser refers to as being unfit for table use is what is used by the natives. The flavor is fine. The question is, Is that likely to be shipped North? I hardly agree that it is harder to keep bees in winter than in summer.

O. O. Poppleton (Fla.)—That is the fairest and best article I have ever heard on this subject.

Dr. C. C. Miller (Ill.)—The statement that this honey is good only for bakers settled any doubts in my mind, but when Mr. Selser says one firm used 12 loads, is there not cause for uneasiness? That probably is not the only firm that uses large quantities of honey.

Mr. Selser—We have a baker here in the city that uses it, also bakers in New York.

I. J. Stringham (N. Y.)—I know one firm that ordered 200 tierces of honey (100 tons), and I do not consider that the locality is well developed. That is the first year that the New York market has taken anything in comparison, on account of the 20 cents duty.

[Continued next week.]



CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Queen Laying Irregularly—Wild Touch-me-not.

1. I have a young queen just commencing to lay, and she lays one, two and three eggs in a cell. Why does she do that? Will she be a good queen to keep, or would I better destroy her and unite the bees with another colony?

2. I enclose a flower that grows quite plentifully on the low land around here, and the bees work on it from morning till night. Can you tell me its name? Does it furnish honey or pollen, or both?

INDIANA.

ANSWERS.—1. Don't be in a hurry to kill the queen. It is not unusual for a queen to be a little irregular on first commencing to lay. Very likely she'll come out all right. A week or so ago I found in one of my hives a comb with no eggs or brood on one side, but the other side was well supplied with eggs, most cells having more than one egg, and some having four or five, no other comb having brood or eggs. After the eggs hatched out only one larva was found in each cell, and I think the queen will get over her foolishness.

2. Wild touch-me-not, I think, but I don't know its value for honey or pollen. If bees work busily on it, you may be sure it is valuable for one or both. If you see no pollen on

their legs, then you can count it a honey-plant. If you see pollen on their legs, then watch and see if the bees seem to be sucking nectar as well.

Queen Daughter Varied from Her Mother.

One of my neighbors, wishing to rear a few queens, placed a frame of young larvae in a queenless colony, and as soon as the cell-cups were built, I transferred the frame to a colony of black bees, they being allowed to complete the cells, which in due time hatched and produced young queens, some of which were nearly black, others very brown, being decidedly different in color from the mother, which is supposed to be pure Italian and produces beautiful 3-banded workers. Why did the young queens look so "shady?" Were they contaminated by the black nurses? MASS.

ANSWER.—It is the rule and not the exception that the royal daughters of Italian queens vary in appearance from their mothers and from each other. It is not likely that the black nurse-bees were in any way responsible, altho some hold that traits are transmitted by the nurse-bees.

Queen Superseded.

As I had a queen that was not giving me the returns I desired, I sent for another, and when I went to remove the old queen, after smoking at the entrance, I raised the super and the first thing I saw was the queen on top of the frames, helpless, but she looked large and prolific. On raising the frames I found eggs and brood in all stages. She died in about six hours. In 24 hours several cells were started. The new queen was accepted at once. What could have been the matter with the old one? She was full of eggs.

MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—I don't know. Perhaps nothing more than old age. It is probably the usual thing that queens are superseded while they are still in apparent vigor and "full of eggs." Indeed, many a queen is superseded when the beekeeper can see no reason for her superseding, but it may be that the bees are wiser, and are able to foresee her coming failure. Remember that in the ordinary course of affairs every queen is superseded when from two to four years old.

Winter Preparation of Bees, Etc.

1. What time must I prepare my bees for winter?
2. How many pounds of honey should each colony have for winter?
3. When must I begin feeding for winter?
4. Which is the cheaper, 20 pounds of extracted honey or 20 pounds of syrup made of coffee A sugar?
5. Must the frames be as they were all summer—the most honey on the sides?
6. Must I examine them during the winter? I will leave them on summer stands.
7. How often should bees be examined thru the spring and summer?
8. What is a colony of bees worth in a new Langstroth dovetailed hive (fall and spring)?

TENNESSEE.

ANSWERS.—1. Preparation for winter should really begin about Sept. 1, or even the middle of August in some places and some seasons, by seeing that the bees have plenty of stores for winter. Packing or other preparation of that kind may take place as soon as the weather becomes too cold to allow the bees to fly nearly every day.

2. For out-door wintering not less than 30 pounds of honey.

3. Just as soon as you are satisfied that bees will gather no more than will supply their daily needs, even if that's in August.

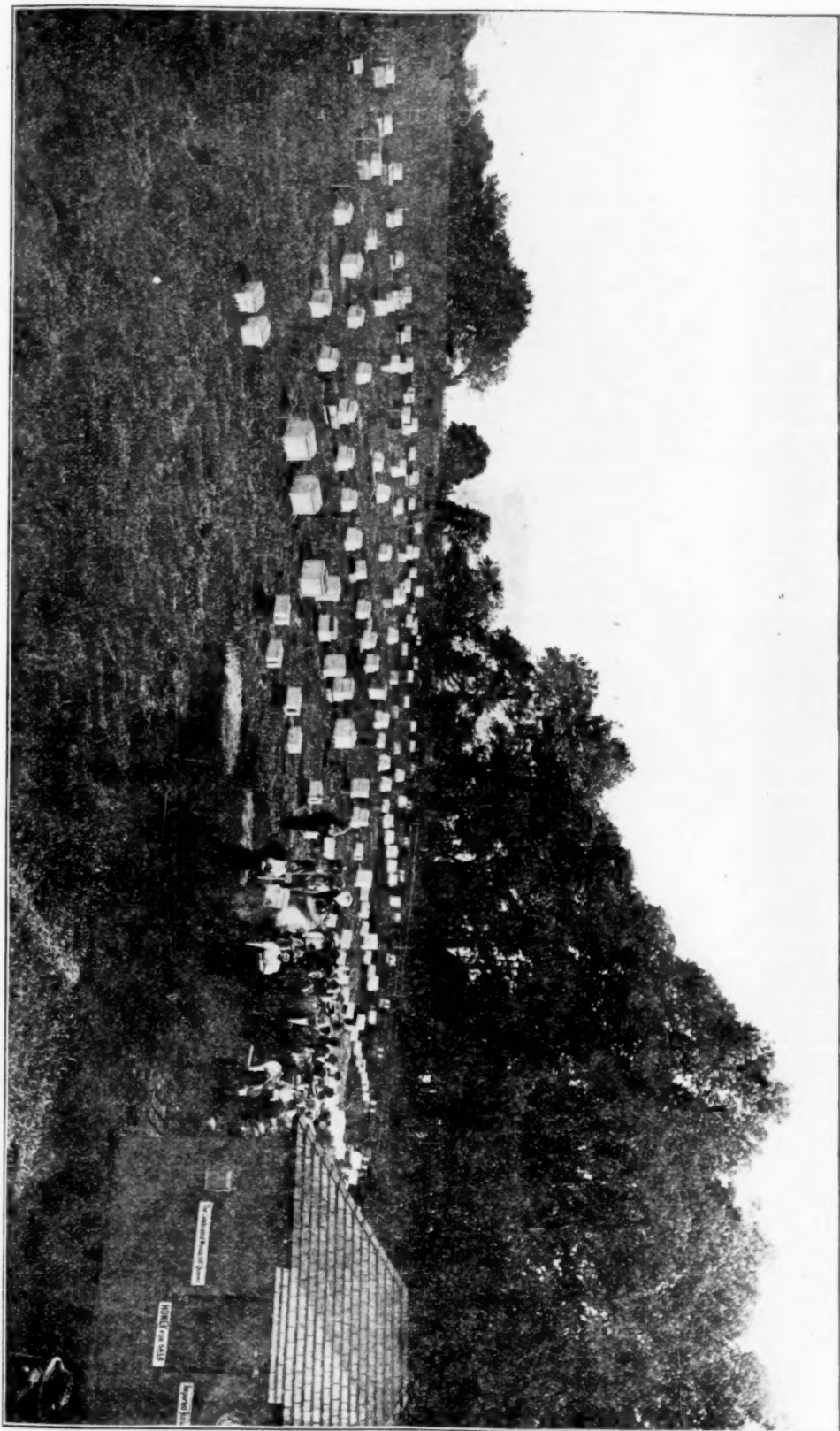
4. That depends altogether upon the prices you have to pay. It will take about 14 pounds of sugar to make a syrup equal to honey, so you can answer the question by finding out which will cost less, 14 pounds of sugar or 20 pounds of honey.

5. They will do all right just as they are. Farther north it may be advisable to have the honey all on one side.

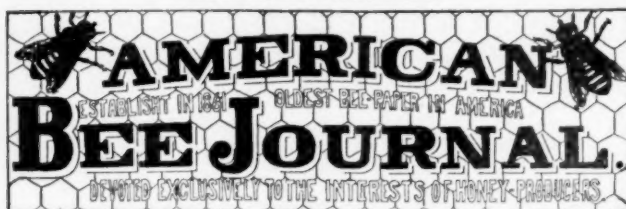
6. No; do the best you can to have them well supplied and tucked in for winter; then let them severely alone till warm weather comes in spring.

7. There is no one price for all localities. In some places they are worth twice as much as in others. Consult the prices named at different times in the advertising columns of this journal, and you will have some idea of the matter.

"Woodcliff" or Home Apiary of nearly 400 Colonies, belonging to Mr. Wm. A. Selsky, near Philadelphia, Pa.



GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.



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United States Bee-Keepers' Association.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

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GEN'L MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

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NOTE—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

Philadelphia Convention Notes.—On Monday afternoon, Sept. 4, we started from Chicago for the 30th annual convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association. Like many others, we went over the magnificent Pennsylvania railroad, arriving in Philadelphia about 6 p.m. the following evening, after a ride of 27 hours. We immediately went to Franklin Institute. At the entrance were found Messrs. Doolittle, Hutchinson, Selser, Mason, E. R. Root, Coggshall Bros., Abbott, and others. By the time the convention opened quite a respectable number had gathered. Pres. Whitcomb was on hand, as well as Mrs. Whitcomb and Mrs. Mason.

The convention started out well, and bespoke a good meeting. All seemed ready to take part in the discussions, especially Mr. Selser, who feared the harmful results of the importation of Cuban honey upon the honey markets of the United States. But more of this will appear in the report of the convention proceedings.

Drs. Miller and Mason, as well as Mr. Abbott, did much from the start to put life into the meeting. Pres. Whitcomb was ready to do his part, and Secretary Mason had his hands full in looking after the program.

The Philadelphia Bee-Keepers' Association, composed of some 80 local apiarists, "did themselves proud" in entertaining the visiting members of the convention. Special mention should be made of Messrs. Wm. A. Selser and Secretary Hahman. They were untiring in their efforts, and lavish in their expenditure of time and money.

Mr. Selser lives ten miles north of the city, where he has his apiary and honey-bottling works. Of these latter

we will have more to say later. Mr. Selser took six members home the first night, and nine the next. And all were royally entertained. Mrs. Selser is a charming hostess, and every one fortunate enough to be a guest at the Selser mansion was delighted. We know of at least *one* member who felt so much at home that he really didn't care to leave.

We must tell "one" on Dr. Mason. He took supper at Mr. Selser's the next day after the convention. At the table Mrs. Selser, in her winsome way, said that she was glad that one bee-keeper had finally come that could eat a hearty meal. She seemed to think that none of the other Western or Southern bee-keepers who had been there had good appetites. But Dr. Mason made up for all the rest. His capacity was ample; and his ability to cause tempting viands to disappear was remarkable. Mrs. Selser appeared to be satisfied, tho Dr. Mason certainly must have been uncomfortable.

Prof. H. W. Wiley delivered one of the very best addresses we ever had the pleasure of listening to at a bee-keepers' convention. It was on the food value of honey, its adulteration, etc. Prof. W. is the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. We hope to be able to publish his address in full. It will be read with great interest and profit.

Mr. W. E. Flower, a member of the local association, and also the able conductor of the apiary department in American Gardening, gave an illustrated lecture on bees and bee-keeping, the second evening of the convention. He began by throwing upon the canvas a picture of the great Langstroth, and spoke in eloquent and fitting terms of his life and work. Then followed pictures of apiaries in and around Philadelphia. It was a very interesting feature of the convention, and Mr. Flower deserves a vote of thanks for his effort. It certainly was appreciated.

One picture showed Mr. F. manipulating the frames with bees in his own apiary. He said that just before the photograph was taken he wanted to go to the house and put on his "other clothes," but concluded that anybody could see that those were not his other clothes, so he let it go. His talk was punctuated with many such dry hits that simply captivated his hearers.

Another one was when he showed a picture wherein one visitor among the half-dozen or so in it seemed to be making a quick movement. Mr. Flower said that he was *stung in the rear*—but he quickly corrected himself by saying that he was in the rear when stung. The audience must have finally concluded that both statements were likely correct, for when they fully comprehended the joke, they simply let themselves loose with a roar and hand-clapping that were deafening.

We should have mentioned before that during the first session, Tuesday evening, the local association, at no small expense, had provided some fine musical talent in the way of solos. A lady and gentleman each sang twice, we believe, and all seemed to appreciate their singing very much. There was a good attendance at that first session, which augured well for the success of the annual gathering.

The following day after the convention Mr. Selser took us and several others in his two-seated carriage, with high and fast stepping sorrels, about a 30-mile drive over the surrounding country, which is covered with the mansions and estates of the wealthy Philadelphians, such as John Wanamaker, Mr. Curtis, of the Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal; also a Mr. Harrison, of the Havemyer sugar trust, the latter's castle costing about three hundred thousand dollars. Also we saw Mr. Cramp's place, one of the great ship-builders. But perhaps the most delightful of all was the drive along the old Wismichick River. It was by far the finest ride we ever had.

We stopt a few minutes at a little, old hotel which was there in Washington's time, and no doubt he used to stop there when he went that way. The drive-way for some ten miles winds along the beautiful river with its ever changing scenery of grand old trees, jutting rocks, deep cuts, and high ledges. All united made a scene long to be remembered. Everything is kept in its original beauty, no one being allowed to touch a thing, or even to carry off a fern or other memento of the aged surroundings.

On Saturday, Sept. 9, we spent the day in Atlantic City, N. J. It was the first time we had seen the sea, and being in such a famous summer resort where thousands of visitors bathe in the surf, of course we had to don a bathing suit and enjoy it with the rest. We not only got into the Atlantic Ocean, but some of the Atlantic Ocean got into us. It tasted very bitter, too.

In the evening we returned to Philadelphia, and the next day attended John Wanamaker's Sunday school, known as the greatest in the world. "John" was there, and about 4,000 more who were regular members of the school. Mr. W. is the superintendent. It is indeed a most wonderful Sunday school. Be sure to visit it if you are ever in Philadelphia on Sunday. It is located at the corner of 22nd and Bainbridge streets, and meets at 2:30 p.m. It was indeed a fitting close to our stay in the old "City of Brotherly Love."

We shall always remember our visit to Philadelphia with much pleasure, and hope some time to be permitted to go there again, and stay longer.

But next year (don't forget it) the bee-keepers' convention will be held here in Chicago, at the same time as the Grand Army encampment. Then we want to see the largest gathering of bee-keepers ever known in this country.

Bees in Paraguay.—U. S. Consul, Hon. John Ruffin, writing for the American Bee-Keeper, from Ascuncion, Paraguay, South America, says this about bees in that part of the world:

"There are several kinds of wild bees in Paraguay, some of which build in subterraneous holes, the rest in hollow trees. Two years ago a colonist made a trial, to improve one of the latter, by gathering them into a proper hive, apparently without satisfactory results. If not all, at least some kinds are said to be without a sting, but one, a black bee of medium size, attacks the intruder by clipping the hair as if cut with scissors.

"Some years ago a German, von Gulich, introduced the European bee, and succeeded well, using modern hives according to Dzierzon's method; his widow has continued this industry, and a few colonists followed with more or less success. Honey finds ready sale at good prices, likewise the wax, which is used extensively for making candles and matches."

The Flatness of the Honey Market is attributed by R. H. Mitchell, in the Country Gentleman, among other things, to the quality of the honey marketed. It is the same thing that hurt the cheese market, the effort to increase quantity without regard to quality. "Honey left in the hive until sealed up by the bees is one thing, but honey extracted as fast as stored and sealed in a glass package is quite another."

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by the Dadants, is a standard, reliable and very thoroly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the American Bee Journal should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both for only \$2.00.

The Premiums offered on page 606 are well worth working for. Look at them.



DR. S. C. SCHMUCKER, of the Department of Biology of the State Normal School at West Chester, Pa., delivered a bee-lecture at the Mt. Gretra Chautauqua, July 18. Dr. Schmucker is an earnest and enthusiastic nature-lover, and has gained many disciples among teachers in the public schools, especially for Nature Study. The talk was entitled, "A Co-operative Community." The life history first of the bumble-bee, and then of the carpenters and leaf-cutters formed an interesting introduction to an account of the manifold activity of our hive-workers, with their high social organization.

MR. McNAY IN A "CROW'S"-NEST.—Rambler, the versatile writer from California for Gleanings in Bee-Culture, was visited by Mr. F. McNay, of Wisconsin, last winter, when the latter bee-keeper was "doing" a portion of the Pacific Coast. It seems they spent a night with a Mr. Crow, one of California's bee-keepers. Here is the way Rambler "Crow-ed" about the matter:

"The uncapping-can handed down by a former owner was so novel that it took the eye of Mr. McNay. It was merely a rude frame with a gunny-sack attached to the upper portion. A slit in the bottom of the sack allowed the attachment of a good-sized dish-pan perforated with many holes. Mr. McNay said they had no such things in Wisconsin. One of the honey-houses was a substantial affair, and built of stone. A stone honey-house is a very desirable building in this country. It is cool in summer, warm in winter, fire-proof, and not handy for burglars to break thru and steal.

"After the honey-business had been discussed to a considerable extent, we were shown the adjacent gold-mines. Mr. Crow's mine was in the course of development; but a neighbor miner had cut a tunnel several hundred feet into the mountain, and had a large amount of low-grade ore in sight. Mr. McNay was informed that the mine could be purchased for about \$40,000. Now, if the mine had been worth two or three hundred thousand dollars Mr. McNay would have used a portion of the fortune he has accumulated from the honey-business in Wisconsin, and purchased the mine; but he did not want any cheap \$40,000 mine on his hands.

"After our arduous day's work, tired Nature asserted her rights, and we prepared to go to roost, and Mr. Crow insisted upon giving up his nest to us. Mr. Crow is not a tall man, and his nest was made according to his needs. I could manage the nest very well; but tall Mr. McNay had to make rafters of his legs, or poke his knees out in front or into my ribs, or project his feet out at the foot of the nest. He managed very well until he dropt asleep, then his feet would start right off toward Wisconsin, and hang out like twin specters in the dim moonlight. Having in mind the old adage about keeping the head cool and the feet warm, I was extremely anxious for his welfare, and anxious to have him return in safety to Los Angeles and Mrs. McNay.

"To allow a man to expose his bare feet all night, even in California, is no trifling matter, and the case was more aggravating when we consider that Mr. McNay was a tenderfoot. My only remedy was to give my nest-fellow a shake, and shout, 'McNay, pull in your feet!' He would promptly obey every time, and keep right along snoring.

"Mr. Crow had curled himself up in a cot on the other side of the cabin, and he soon began a snoring duet with Mr. McNay. Between the nasal music and the care of my companion's feet, I slept hardly a wink during the night. In the morning Mr. Crow remarked about my haggard appearance; but I knew if I told them the cause of my sleeplessness, they would both contradict me right from the shoulder, and I suffered in silence."

Queenie Jeanette is the title of a pretty song in sheet music size, written by J. C. Wallenmeyer, a musical bee-keeper. The regular price is 40 cents, but to close out the copies we have left, we will mail them at 20 cents each, as long as they last. Better order at once, if you want a copy of this song.



Hoffman Frames seem to be quite popular in Australia. In the Bee-Bulletin its objections were asked for, and one thought the spacing too narrow; another objected to the propolizing and the difficulty of uncapping with so wide a top-bar, but the greater number had no objection.

Straw for Smoker-Fuel is used by some Wisconsin beekeepers, says the Bee-Keepers' Review. A good fire is started in the smoker, and then the straw is jammed in. It burns a long time, and is not so hot as wood. A burning straw-stack, smouldering for days, suggested the idea to Mr. N. E. France.

Setting Bees to Work in Shallow Extracting-Frames before Putting on Sections, is a plan highly commended in Gleanings in Bee-Culture, but the British Bee Journal does not think it advisable, as by the use of one or more bait-sections bees can be induced to work with sufficient promptness in sections without first using extracting-frames.

"Victory Thru Defeat; How the Association Has Scared the Adulterators in Chicago," are the head-lines of an editorial in Gleanings in Bee-Culture. The editor quotes at length the report of the case given in this paper on page 552, takes heart from the result, and ends by saying: "Hurrah for the Association! Give it your support with dollars."

Crimson Clover, says R. L. Taylor, in the Bee-Keepers' Review, is chiefly valuable as a "catch" crop, should never be sown in spring, but as early in July or August as the ground is moist enough, and may be cultivated in at the last working of corn, or harrowed in on oats stubble as soon as the oats are off. He says: "It blooms here [Michigan] the latter part of May, the following year, in time to be followed by corn. At that time it is a great aid to the bees. It is excellent food for all stock, *except* when dry it is dangerous for horses, as the large heads are liable to become impacted in the stomach."

Foul Brood Cure.—In the Bee-Keepers' Review, Mr. Taylor refers to the directions for curing foul brood by H. W. Brice, the British authority, as lately given in this department, the cure involving 24 hours' confinement, re-hiving, re-queening, and feeding medicated syrup daily for at least two months. Mr. Taylor then says: "That should please Editor Root in point of safety, but it would be a great and unnecessary burden, and is neither science nor economy. To shake the bees into a hive furnished with foundation during a honey-flow, keeping all infected combs and honey strictly from other bees, is just as safe, with one-tenth the trouble and expense."

Do Queenless Bees Start a Succession of Queen-Cells?—A "Stray Straw" in Gleanings in Bee-Culture is as follows:

"Editor Hutchinson says his bees don't do as mine do. His start all cells at nearly the same time, and so nearly of an age that they emerge from the cells within the same two days. As he's a queen-breeder and I'm not, that shook my confidence in my own observations. But that veteran queen-breeder, Henry Alley, who has reared many more queens than both of us put together, says I'm right. He says: "When I have removed a queen from a colony for the purpose of introducing another, I find, after waiting three days, cells nearly ready to cap, while there are others just started."

Fences versus Plain Separators.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture has the following "Stray Straw":

"A surprise has met me. A dozen or so supers were filled with sections, one side old-style sections with plain separators, the other side with plain sections and fences. In every case where there was a difference, and I think there was a difference in every case, in some cases a marked difference, the difference was in favor of the old style, the bees beginning sooner and finishing sooner. I don't un-

derstand it. I could understand it if there were no difference, but why the bees should do worse with freer communication is beyond me. Is it pure prejudice on the part of the bees? [This is indeed a surprise when most of the reports have seemed to be the other way. But in the interest of fairness and truth, I desire that this item should be as widely circulated as the items of the other character. If there is any advantage in a solid separator, such separator could be used with the plain sections; but in that case it will be a cleated separator. But plain sections with the same filling are preferred by the buyers. I take it that you yourself are partial to tall sections, from what you say on page 601, and that you are afraid that you will have to adopt them. Is it the tallness or the general appearance of the boxes, or what, that makes you think that way?—Ed.]"

Introducing Queens.—Editor Hutchinson has had reports from a number of customers who have introduced queens by means of the wire-cloth cage, with the wires thrust into the comb. There were a few failures because the cage was put on comb not old and tough enough, and the bees gnawed under to the queen before they were ready to accept her. But most failures came from opening the hive and looking up the queen in a day or two after she was released, to see if she was all right. The disturbance alarmed the queen, she ran and squealed, and the bees took after her. Then the next time the hive was opened she might be missing. Mr. Hutchinson is very emphatic that a colony should be left entirely undisturbed for several days after the queen is released—until she has fully regained her normal condition and is thoroughly established as queen of the colony.

As additional security, W. H. Pridgen proposes leaving to the bees the job of releasing the queen. Make a hole thru the comb back of the cage, fill it with candy, and the bees will do the rest.

Tin versus Wood for Extracted Honey.—"The American Tramp" objecting in Gleanings in Bee-Culture to the square cans for extracted honey, the editor replies in part as follows:

"It is G. W. York, editor of the American Bee Journal, who is arguing for square cans as against kegs and barrels; but as I agree with him in the main I come in for my share of your criticisms.

"In the first place, let me say that Mr. York, altho it is not generally known, handles large quantities of extracted honey. Indeed, I venture to say that he has had considerably more experience with square cans, and kegs and barrels, than any dozen average producers all together, and his verdict is emphatically in favor of the tin packages.

"One of your objections to the square cans is the difficulty of getting honey out of them; and that, therefore, the dealer will not sell from them because of that fact. Why, my dear sir, square cans have honey-gates the same as kegs and barrels; and the matter of convenience in retailing is, to my notion, far ahead of the leaky wooden things. Nearly all of the dealers' catalogs will be found to illustrate a very neat little honey-gate for square cans, costing 15 cents, or mailed for three cents extra for postage. Every user of square cans should supply his grocer with one of these little gates; then the operation of drawing a pound, a quart, or a gallon, is as simple as putting up so much sugar."

York's Honey Almanac is a neat little 32-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to create a demand for honey among should-be consumers. Aside from the Almanac pages, the forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 40 cents; 50 for 70 cents; 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

Please send us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the American Bee Journal, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get their subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.

Root's Column

The New Edition

—OF THE—

*** A B C ***

—OF—

BEE-CULTURE Now Ready

Before the next issue of American Bee Journal is out we hope to have the new edition of the A B C book in the hands of those who have had their orders with us so long. The new book will be, in many respects, far ahead of any of the previous editions, both in typographical appearance and general subject-matter, for we are now building upon the knowledge and experience of these latter days, when such wonderful developments have been made all along the line.

The subjects of "Apiaries" and "House-apiaries" have been recast. "Crimson Clover" is a new subject. The subject of "Bees" has been enlarged to take in *Apis dorsata* and other races of bees. "Comb Honey," as well as "Comb Foundation," has been rewritten from beginning to end, besides considerably more being added. The subject of "Hive-making" is entirely recast. In the former editions, only one hive was described in detail. This was followed with matter showing how to make hives, sections, etc., by power machinery. No particular hive is now described in "Hive-making," and the matter is simmered down to the processes of cutting up stuff on foot-power and light-power machinery. As to dimensions, the reader is advised to send to some manufacturer for a sample standard hive in flat, and from the parts of this secure his measurements. "Hives," an entirely new subject, contains a description of all the best ones. Among them may be seen the old-style Langstroth, the Simplicity, the Dovetailed Langstroth in its various forms; the Danzenbaker, the Heddon, the Dadant, and, under this head, large and small hives. This is followed by a discussion on double-walled or winter hives. Various principles are illustrated, all the way from the loose to the closed-end frame. The subject of "Hives" is followed by three more new subjects, "Honey as a Food," "Honey Cooking-recipes," and "Honey-peddling."

The new book contains the same number of pages as the old one, and will be sold at the same price—\$1.20 postpaid; or clubbed with GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE for one year for \$1.75.

ADDRESS

THE A. I. ROOT CO.
MEDINA, OHIO.



In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

Foul Brood and Pickled Brood.

Query 104.—1. Briefly give the location and effect of foul brood, giving one or more causes. 2. The same as to pickled brood.—COLO.

Eugene Secor—No experience.

Mrs. J. M. Null—No experience.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—No experience.

Prof. A. J. Cook—I don't understand.

Mrs. L. Harrison—Have had no experience with either.

R. L. Taylor—Your question is quite unintelligible to me.

O. O. Poppleton—Have no experience with either disease.

S. T. Pettit—I don't know enough about either to write about them.

W. G. Larrabee—I have had no experience with either foul or pickled brood.

G. M. Doolittle—Get Howard's treatise on foul brood. Too long for this department.

Dr. C. C. Miller—See back numbers of this journal, and get Dr. Howard's foul brood pamphlet.

D. W. Heise—1. Leave this for the foul brood experts. 2. Read up Dr. Howard on pickled brood.

Adrian Getaz—1. See Dr. Howard's foul brood book. 2. See American Bee Journal of Sept. 10, 1896.

J. A. Green—Read the books and articles on this subject. There is not room here for what is asked for.

J. A. Stone—1 and 2. I have never had any experience with either, and so know nothing about them.

A. F. Brown—1. Throat the brood-nest. Effect—destruction of the colony. 2. No experience with pickled brood.

C. H. Dibbern—1. In my more than 30 years' experience I have never seen a case of foul brood, and personally know nothing about it.

R. C. Aikin—1. What do you mean by "location?" It is in the larval brood—kills them. I do not know the cause, except infection. 2. I think I never saw it.

J. M. Hambaugh—1. Foul brood is a microbe disease, transmitted thru honey infected with the organisms. 2. As to pickled brood, it may happen from various causes.

E. Whitecomb—Plenty of it in this locality. Brood dies instead of maturing, generally while in the chrysalis stage. The colony soon dies of old age. Robber-bees carry it from infected colonies to stronger ones. 2. I don't know.

Emerson T. Abbott—I have had no experience with foul brood, and have seen only one case in all my experience with bees. In fact, I am glad to be able to say that I know but very little about the diseases of bees, from experience.

C. Davenport—1. I have had no experience with foul brood, and sincerely hope I never will have. 2. Pickled brood severely

METAL WHEELS

In all sizes and varieties, to fit any axle. They last forever. Either direct or stagger spoke. Can't break down; can't dry out; no resetting of tires. Good in dry weather as in wet weather. Send for catalog & prices. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 16, QUINCY, ILL.

SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (melilot).....	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover.....	70c	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover.....	80c	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	60c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Crimson Clover.....	55c	.90	2.00	3.50

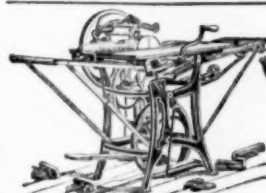
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Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

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UNION COMBINATION SAW—For ripping, cross-cutting, mitering, rabbeting, grooving, gaining, scroll-sawing, boring, edge-moulding, beading, etc. Full line FOOT AND HAND-POWER MA-

CHINERY. Send for Catalog A.

Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., 46 Water St., Seneca Falls, N.Y.

I HAVE an infallible remedy that will kill the POISON OF BEE-STINGS within THREE minutes after application. Any person sending 25 cents to M. Q., Lock Box 400, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., will receive this valuable recipe by return mail. 38A4t

HENS LAY BEST

—in fact they lay double the eggs winter and summer when fed Green Cut Bone.

Mann's New Bone Cutters

cut all hard and soft bones, meat, gristle, &c., fine, fast and without choking and run easy. Clover cut with our Clover Cutters helps wonderfully. Mann's Granite Crystal Grit and Feed Trays too. Catalogue FREE. F. W. MANN CO., Box 77 Millard, Mass.

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Comb Foundation

Wholesale and Retail.

Working Wax

INTO FOUNDATION FOR CASH A SPECIALTY.

DO NOT FAIL

Before placing your order, to send me a list of what you need in

Foundation, Sections,

And other Supplies, and get my prices. You will get the best goods and save money. Illustrated Catalog Free. BEESWAX WANTED.

GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

Bee=Supplies.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free.

Italian Queens.

4 and 5 banded, not a hybrid in the yard. Untested, 75c; Tested, \$1.00.

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are sold direct from factory at
WHOLESALE PRICES

Highest quality, finest workmanship and perfect finish, yet at lowest cost. We ship any style vehicle anywhere for examination and subject to approval. No matter how far away you are you can do business with us and save money. We make all the vehicles we advertise, also fine harness. Send for our FREE Book of 104 pages. It tells our plan in full.

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OUR MOTTO: WELL MANUFACTURED STOCK—QUICK SHIPMENTS.

Sections, Shipping-Cases and Bee-Keepers' Supplies

We make a specialty of making the very best Sections on the market. The BASSWOOD in this part of Wisconsin is acknowledged by all to be the best for making the ONE-PIECE HONEY-SECTIONS—selected, young and thrifty timber is used.

Write for Illustrated Catalog and Price-List FREE.

Marshfield Manufacturing Company,

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MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY,

WATERTOWN, WIS.,

CAN FURNISH YOU WITH THE VERY FINEST

Bee-Keepers' Supplies

*** IN THE WORLD. ***

Parties wanting goods before new catalogs is issued will please write for quotations. We want every BEE-KEEPER on our list.

If you did not receive our catalog last year send us your name and address and we will mail you our new catalog as soon as it is ready.

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**Carloads
of Bee-
Hives.....**

Sections,
Shipping-Cases,
Comb Foundation



and EVERYTHING used in the bee-industry. We want the name and address of every bee-keeper in America. We supply dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment. Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc.

INTER-STATE MFG. CO., Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis.

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Page & Lyon Mfg. Co.

NEW LONDON, WIS.,

Operates two Sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of ... **Bee-Keepers' Supplies....**

They have also one of the **LARGEST FACTORIES** and the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of **Bee-Hives, Sections, &c.**, that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the **BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**

Send for Circular and see the prices on a full line of Supplies.

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Don't fail to mention the Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

affected most of my colonies one season, and to a less extent the next; it cured or disappeared of itself. Various remedies I tried did not seem to help matters any. I don't know the location: the effect is to weaken a colony. I don't know the cause.

G. W. Demaree—There has never been a case of "foul brood" (so-called) in central or northern Kentucky, except a few cases near Cincinnati, O., on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, and therefore I have never seen a case of "foul brood."

Dr. A. B. Mason—1. The "effect of foul brood" is to depopulate the colony if badly affected. There is but one cause, and that is contagion, and the foul brood is located in the brood, and is caused by foul-broody honey. 2. I don't know anything about it.

J. E. Pond—2. I don't know anything about pickled brood. 1. As to foul brood, it has been so fully described in works on apiculture and the bee-papers of the day, that I advise the study of the subject from them. It would require too much space to give an intelligent answer here.

Rev. M. Mahin—1. Foul brood is located in the brood-nest of a bee hive, and among the brood. The effect of it is to kill the brood and ruin the colony. There is only one cause—contagion. 2. I do not know anything about pickled brood, but I know more about foul brood than I want to.

P. H. Elwood—1. The immediate cause is the bacillus peculiar to the disease. Any weakness or filth, I suppose, renders bees less able to throw off or resist the disease. Dead brood without the bacillus present does not cause it. 2. Pickled brood in its earlier stages resembles foul brood. Later it lacks the ropiness and characteristic odor of foul brood. One will never run into the other. Pickled brood is sour; foul brood is not.

Mrs. A. J. Barber—1. Location—wherever bees have had access to foul-broody combs or honey. Its effect is to destroy the brood, thus ruining the colony. I have handled a great many cases of foul brood, and have come to believe that it is always caused by bees having infected combs or honey given them, or by robbing such combs or honey. In short, it takes foul brood to start foul brood. 2. I have had no experience with pickled brood.

E. S. Lovesy—1. It is a disease of the brood. The living bees are not affected by the disease, but when they come in contact with it they can carry it on their bodies and introduce it to the larvae of any hive they may enter. The effect is, if it is not cured it will cause the destruction of the colony. Under certain conditions the cause is sometimes thru foul or rotten brood. 2. Pickled brood with its floats in the atmosphere like typhoid fever; when it is prevalent it may strike any locality. Here in Utah, as a rule, a handful of equal parts of salt and sulphur sprinkled over the brood, from one to three dressings, will cure this disease.



Did Only Fairly Well.

Bees did only fairly well this year—50 to 80 pounds of comb honey per colony for good colonies; in old-fashioned "gums," only 0 to 15 pounds per colony.

H. I. McCoy.

Columbia Co., Ark., Sept. 5.

Have Had a Pleasant Summer.

We have had a pleasant summer so far, and had it been a wet season the crop of honey would have been immense, for the weather was just right for nectar-secretion.

The anxiety of the many buyers of

honey is very unusual, proving the scarcity of honey; and yet prices are not high, considering the shortage in the honey-crop.

M. H. MENDLESON.

Ventura Co., Calif., Aug. 29.

Drouth Stopt Gathering.

Bees did fairly well this season. I will get 2,500 pounds of comb honey from 55 colonies, spring count. The present great drouth has stopt all gathering of honey for over a month.

W. M. DICK.

Ford Co., Ill., Sept. 5.

Bees Doing Nothing.

Bees have done nothing since the middle of July. They are eating their stores, and if it keeps on this way we will have to feed soon.

FRED ROBY.

Hall Co., Nebr., Aug. 30.

No Honey This Year.

I have no honey this year. Bees came out in the spring in fine shape—10 colonies, all wintered well. I shall not get honey enough to pay for the Bee Journal. It was too dry here in June, which is our honey season. Bees are working well now, but will not store more than enough for winter.

F. D. KEYES.

Hampshire Co., Mass., Sept. 1.

Too Dry Weather for Bees.

My bees have not done any good for the last two months, because of dry weather. Last spring they did well. I have gotten only 10 pounds of honey from seven colonies.

I could not get along without the American Bee Journal. It is all right.

G. W. MAUK.

Oklahoma Co., Okla. T., Sept. 9.

Bees Wake Up Denver People.

[Mrs. Emma Woodmansee, of Arapahoe Co., Colo., sends us the following exciting experience with a swarm of bees, which appeared in the Denver Evening Post early in July:

In some favored, flowery section on Capitol Hill, in a populous bee-hive, a queen-bee was born, and there was a buzz of rejoicing.

At high noon to-day, the queen attained her majority, and, in obedience to the suggestion of her courtiers, sallied out of the hive with the entire junior generation at her heels to find a new home for her clamorous subjects.

The party took a westward course and, the wind being fair, it went humming straight down Sixteenth Street.

At the intersection of Curtis and Sixteenth Streets the queen's courtiers espied the little yellow truncated pyramid on which the street-car flagman takes his rest. He was taking it as the bees came along.

"My eyes, if it ain't a hive!" exclaimed the queen's privy counsellor.

"It is," said the queen, "and a brand new yellow one. We will camp right here." And they at once began to do so.

"What the div—? Wow!" cried Flagman Patrick J. Walsh, as an inquisitive honey-maker climbed into his trouser leg and gave him a pointer to get up.

"Whoosh! Shoo away from here!" he yelled.

But the bees wouldn't "whoosh." There had been bees since God said, "Let there be light," and there would be bees when Patrick Walsh had ceased to be. What cared they for Patrick Walsh? They didn't do anything at all, but just piled into that pretty new hive at every aperture, and Mr. Walsh moved away at a lively rate.

"There were eight million, nine hundred and seventy-seven of 'em by actual count," said he.

A little fuzzy dog saw the people gath-

SUFFERERS

FROM LUNG OR KIDNEY

troubles can obtain valuable advice, FREE, by addressing

DR. PEIRO,

34 Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.

Write at once. Enclose return stamp.

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Queen-Clipping Device Free...

The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens' wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,
118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

BEE-SUPPLIES.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

Langstroth Hives and everything pertaining to same.

Muth Jars, Muth Honey Extractor—in fact everything used by bee-keepers. Send for our Catalog.

C. H. W. WEBER,

2146 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO,
Successor to
CHAS. F. MUTH & SON and A. MUTH.

WANTED!

EXTRACTED HONEY

We are now in shape to buy Extracted Honey, either in large or small lots. Parties having any to offer will do well to sell to us, as Cincinnati is a great market for Extracted Honey. Submit a small sample, stating quantity, style of package, and price expected. Prompt remittances. References:

Western German Bank—The Brighton German Bank Co. (both of Cincinnati, O.)

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CHEAP FARM LANDS

Located on the Illinois Central R. R. in

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

And also located on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. in the famous

YAZOO VALLEY

of Mississippi—specially adapted to the raising of

CORN AND HOGS.

Soil Richest IN THE World.

Write for Pamphlets and Maps.

E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner,

Ill. Cent. R. R. Co., Park Row, Room 413,
30A164 CHICAGO, ILL.

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ered on the four corners watching the swarm and boldly went out to investigate. "I don't see nothin' but a few bees," said he to himself, as he went up close to the box and gave it a sidelong glance. And then 43 bees with one accord lit on him, and such another "Ki-yi" as he let out had not been heard since the Fourth. He went down Sixteenth Street at a speed impossible to estimate. Before anybody could get a watch on him he was gone.

"I never see sich a sudden, evanescent dog in my life," said a man who peeped from behind the mail-box on the corner.

Then the cars came from four directions. Every time one past thru the swarm there were, "Oh, Lordy's," and shrill shrieks. "We-e-e-e!" like that. And still the bees swarmed.

"I'll get 'em out of the way," said a little man who knew all about bees, and he rusht out and pickt up the box. "All you have to do," he called out, cheerily, "is to hold onto the box till the bees all get in and then carry 'em off. They're—oh, holy, jumpin' je-hoshypbat!" he concluded, and dropt the box and ran.

Later the police were called out. Officer Hunt took a broom and stood holding it up in the manner of liberty enlightening the world. That is, he held it up for awhile and then the bees beld him up, stampeded him and he had to retire.

Meanwhile the crowds thickened at the corners.

"It's the busiest day we've had in Denver for 10 years," said a man who had made a run for it from Joslin's Corner to Scholz's drugstore.

At last somebody got a bucket and substituted it for the box. He turned the receptacle bottom upward and bived the most of them and carried them off, chased hotly by those remaining outside.

The casualties were 860 cases of feminine fright, and 138 good, old-fashioned bee-stings.

[For downright fun, commend us to the sight of a swarm of bees among a lot of people who know nothing about them, and this includes the average newspaper reporter who always overworks his imagination, as is clearly shown in the first two paragraphs of the foregoing "bee-story." But then, that is usually their part of the fun, which also makes it all the funnier for the bee-keepers who read it. Laughing is a healthy exercise. That is our excuse for republishing this Denver wake-up. We trust that all our readers will enjoy it as much as we have.—EDITOR.]

Just Rolling in the Honey.

Bees are just rolling in the honey. We are getting one of the best flows we have had in four years. A. J. FREEMAN.

Neosho Co., Kans., Sept 12.

Bees Did Very Well.

Last winter I lost half of my bees, and the balance, 10 colonies, were in poor condition; I increast them to 17 colonies, all in good condition at present.

Basswood lasted 15 days; it never was better, but there were not bees enough to care for it. The fall flow seems very good. Clover didn't yield any nectar. Honey sells like hot-cakes. I extracted 400 pounds, and had 24 pounds in sections.

A. F. KRUEGER.

Washington Co., Wis., Aug. 11.

No Fall Surplus—Bees and Grapes.

There is no surplus honey for this fall. Bees are working on buckwheat and goldenrod, doing their best to lay up a store for winter.

I wish some of our scientific bee-keepers would help me out of a controversy that I had with a neighbor. He took me into his grape arbor and showed what the bees had



Golden Italian Queen Free For sending us One New Subscriber.

To any one who is now a subscriber to this journal, and whose subscription is paid to the end of 1899, or beyond, we will mail a Golden Italian Queen free as a premium for sending us one new subscriber for a year, with \$1.00 to pay for same.

Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

done with his grapes. I tried to convince him that the bees had merely carried the juice away, but did not pluck the grape. His reply was that he saw with his own eyes the bee pluck the grape with its mandibles. I told him I would give him one dollar a bunch for every one that the bees would pluck, to be laid in my bee-yard.

F. McBRIDE.

Hardin Co., Ohio, Sept. 17.

Common Figwort.

Please name the plant specimen which I enclose. The plant grows to a height of from five to nine feet; commences blooming from the middle of June to the first of July, and continues till frost. The bees are continuously at work on the flower of the plant from daylight till dark.

Platte Co., Mo.

J. L. LEWIS.

The plant is the common figwort, which will be found illustrated on page 368 of my

"Bee-Keeper's Guide." It is surely one of our best honey-plants. The flower will often be found full to the brim of nectar. It is not a showy plant, but as "handsome is that handsome does," it is fine.—A. J. COOK.]

The Man Who Drinks.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal says: "The business world recognizes that no man who drinks is as good as he would be if he never drank. Time was when in certain lines of business it was considered necessary to drink. Quite on the contrary is the case now. Even saloon men prefer bar-keepers who do not drink the liquids they sell. All the fairy tales about the great things people do when under the influence of liquor have been exploded. The orator who must be intoxicated in order to make a speech is no longer here, and he has never been here. The lawyer who cannot plead a case or cite an authority with-

The Novelty Pocket-Knife

(A heavier and stronger knife than the one we offered heretofore.)



(THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.)

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the Subscriber.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a lifetime, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the Novelty is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the Novelties, your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be apprised of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00), and we will also send to each new name a copy of the Premium Edition of the book, BEES AND HONEY. We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$1.90.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers.

Two Hundred

One-Hundred-Dollar Breeding-Queens, all as good as I sent the A. I. Root Co., ready Sept. 20. One Queen, \$1.00; or three Queens, \$2.75.

HENRY ALLEY,

37A3t WENHAM, ESSEX CO., MASS.
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PAGE

THE MILK MAID'S DELIGHT

is our 9 wire 50 inch Cow Fence. It holds cows. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.
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California! If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a sample copy of California's Favorite Paper—

The Pacific Rural Press,

The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated, \$2.00 per annum. Sample copy free.

PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,

330 Market Street, - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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49 IF YOU WANT THE

BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

Bee-Keeper's Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

BEE-KEEPERS! Let me send you my 64-page CATALOG for 1899.

J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

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ESTABLISH A
HOME OF
YOUR OWN

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Convention Notices.

Utah.—The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their semi-annual convention in the City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock a.m. A full program in the interest of the industry will be presented. All are invited. Some prominent bee-keepers are expected to be present, and one or more meetings may be held at the State Fair.

J. B. Fagg, Secretary.

Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Court House in Rockford, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 17 and 18, 1899. All are cordially invited.

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A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopaedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. Contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book; 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cents.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages, bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thos. G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called "Bees and Honey." 100-page pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

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Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

Apiary Register, by Thomas G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cents.

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York's Honey Almanac is a neat little 24-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to creating a demand for honey. A very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. Prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 40c; 50 for 60c; 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Fancy white comb honey, 15c; No. 1, 13c; 14c; light amber, 11c; 12c; dark amber, 9c; 10c. Extracted, white, 7c; 8c; amber, 6c; 7c; dark, 5c; 6c. Beeswax, 25c; 26c.

Consignments of small lots of comb honey are becoming more frequent, and while there are some who will not buy at the prevailing price, yet a fair trade is being done; this also applies to extracted honey and beeswax.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—The supply of comb honey is very light. Scarcely any extracted on the market. We quote fancy 1-pound comb, 14c; 15c; No. 1, 13c; 14c; No. 1 amber, 12c; 13c. Extracted, white, 7c; amber, 5c; 6c; dark, 4c; 5c. Beeswax, 22c; 25c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Demand good for new crop comb honey, excepting buckwheat. We quote as follows:

Fancy white, 14c; 15c; No. 1 white, 12c; 13c; fancy amber, 11c; No. 1 amber, 10c. Extracted firm at unchanged prices. Beeswax dull at 25c; 26c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—White comb, 11c; 12c; amber, 8c; 10c. Extracted, white, 7c; 7c; light amber, 6c; 7c. Beeswax, 26c; 27c.

Market is firm at unchanged quotations, with demand fair and offerings light. The last Panama steamer took 312 cases extracted for New York. The ship Centesima sailed with 349 cases for Liverpool; another took 4,000 lbs. beeswax.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—New honey scarce and in good demand. Fancy white, 15c; No. 1 white, 13c; 14c; fancy amber, 12c; No. 1 amber, 10c; 11c.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Fancy white comb, 1-pound sections, 16c; A No. 1, 14c; 15c; No. 1, 12c; 13c; No. 2, 11c. Light amber extracted, 8c; 8c; amber, none to quote. Beeswax, 27c.

Practically no new comb honey has been received as yet, and stocks are steadily being reduced, so that there is really no honey on hand, with quite a little inquiries. We strongly advise shipments of comb honey to be made as early as possible.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Extra fancy one-pound comb sells well at 13c; 14c choice, 11c; 12c; dark, 10 cents down, as to grade. Demand much better. Receipts light.

BATTERSON & Co.

OMAHA, Aug. 16.—Still very little doing and receipts so light that a market price has really not been established. Little lots of choice new comb are still going at 14c; 15c, but a good many dealers will not touch it at these prices, and in order to place larger quantities at this time a considerably lower figure would have to be made. In the course of another month, when the weather is cooler and the taste for fruits more fully satisfied, the demand for honey will be more general and a more reliable market can be quoted. Extracted is slow sale at 7c; 7c.

PEYCKE BROS.

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—Honey-producers accustomed to selling in Detroit have hard work to satisfy local trade. Very little honey in market. White comb, 14c; 15c; dark, 12c; 13c. White extracted, 7c; 8c. No dark wanted. Beeswax, 23c; 25c.

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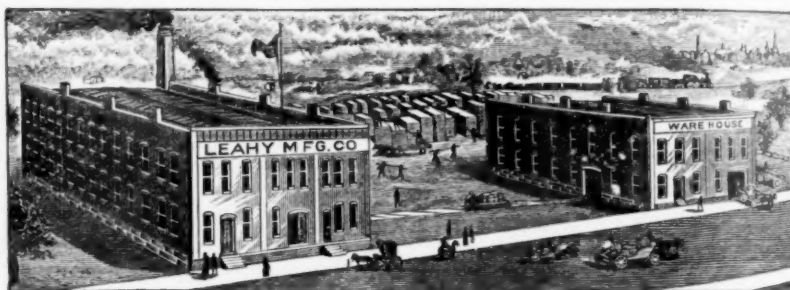
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